

The Conservative.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - AUG. 10.

W. M. GLENN, Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEN. BENJAMIN LEEVER,
Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS M. KEY,
Of Hamilton County.

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Ashland County.

Political Conventions.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this (the 15th) District will be held in
MARIETTA, O., ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 22d.

A Convention to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioner, Probate Judge and Inferiary Director will be held at
TOWN HALL, M'CONNELSVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 18th.

A Convention to present a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at
TOWN HALL, M'CONNELSVILLE, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th.

Disregarding all former differences on political questions and issues, we invite Democrats and all men of conservative views to assemble at the usual place of holding elections in their respective townships on

Saturday, August 11th,
AT THE HOUR OF 3 P. M.,

And then there select two delegates to the Congressional Convention, eight delegates to the County Convention, and two delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The time has come when an earnest and patriotic effort should be made to restore the Union on a just and equal basis. The restoration policy of President Johnson should be endorsed and upheld. The principles enunciated in his Veto Messages of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills seem to be correct and proper, and should be sustained. All voters, without distinction of party, who believe that it belongs exclusively to the several States of this Union to determine each for itself the qualifications of voters, and who are opposed to the conferring of the right of voting upon the negro; those who, at the present time, are opposed to all amendments of the Constitution of the United States, whilst eleven States of this Union are excluded and refused a vote, by their Senators and Representatives in the proposition of amendments; those who are opposed to the exemption of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS of the wealth of the country from taxation, and are in favor of making every species of wealth bear its fair and equal share of the burdens of taxation for all purposes, are cordially invited to unite in an effort to elect from place and power the unworthy agents, who seem to legislate and govern for their own special benefit, and for the perpetuation of power.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.
J. B. GUDRY, Secretary.

Old Kentucky, the Land of
Henry Clay, all O. K.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

40,000 MAJORITY

The result of the election in Kentucky, on Monday, equals, if not surpasses, the most sanguine expectations. The Democratic majority in the State will not be far, in our judgment, from 40,000! From every quarter we hear of astounding Democratic victories. The Democracy have 1,000 majority in Kenton county; 300 in Campbell, which lie opposite Cincinnati, and in which are situated the cities of Covington and Newport. The latter county the Radicals confidently expected to carry.

The overwhelming Democratic victory in Kentucky is but a presage of what will occur in all the State elections this fall. Everywhere we shall see the most enormous Democratic gains and the most splendid Democratic victories. As in Kentucky, the issue will be upon the President's policy and the restoration of the Union.

Rumor with its many tongues, brings to us the report that W. P. Sprague Esq., a Deputy Collector of this District and of this county, has been removed, and Capt. W. W. McCarty takes his place. Personally we have no objection to this removal and appointment, but we are glad to see it, not that we have any very serious objections to Mr. Sprague, who we believe has made a good and very correct officer, but we are pleased to see that the President's rule of appointing soldiers to office (when competent and trust-worthy men of that class can be found,) is to be observed and carried out. Besides, from what we have learned, we take it, that

Captain McCarty is not of the Radical school, but conservative in his opinions in regard to the reconstruction question. We understand that he is with the President and endorses his cause. If we have any influence, we would suggest, that it would be good policy, to let the axe of "retrenchment and reform" fall upon the heads of other officials hereabouts. We have several good men in this county, who have rendered service to the country in the "tent field," who are deserving of notice and civil promotion.

We say let the axe fall.

Pay of Congressmen.

More than two thirds of each branch of the present Congress is Republican. Congress has voted that each member shall receive \$5,000 per session, to commence on the 4th of March 1865, and to close on the 4th of March 1867. For one Congress of two sessions each member will receive \$10,000. Congress will be in session about ten out of the twenty-four months for which they are elected. Congressmen will also receive \$20, for every one hundred miles travel, going to and coming back from Washington.

Hon. Toby Plants, Republican member of Congress from this District, will, by this act of extravagance, pocket the snug little sum of \$4,000 over and above the sum his constituents agreed to pay him when he was first elected.

In the same law, raising the pay of the members, to sweeten the dose so it might be palatable to the taste of the more squeamish, they voted the sum of \$100 additional bounty to the soldier who served the country three years.

Hon. T. Plants will now pocket for three hundred days or ten months service more than \$33 per day, whilst the soldier for 1095 days or three years service, will receive not quite one cent per day.

Thus it is, that Congress cuts off the bounty to poor soldiers and raises the salary of members to five thousand dollars per annum.

Hon. T. A. Plants.

The following eulogical notice of Hon. T. A. Plants, the Republican Member of Congress from this District, we cut from a contemporary:

"The Union Convention to nominate a candidate for the 15th Congressional District, will be held at Marietta, on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Let Morgan County be fully represented. We have heard of no other candidate for the office, except our present faithful representative, T. A. Plants, and we believe the honor will be again conferred upon him. His congressional record will stand the scrutiny of ages, for he did his duty as he was charged to do. If we had an entire Congress of such stern ministers of justice, treason would be made odious indeed, and traitors would be punished."

It will be observed that our cotemporary, from whom we quote the above paragraph, extolls Hon. T. A. Plants for his Congressional record, &c. We do not think that his record, when fully examined in all its parts, will stand the scrutiny of the present or any other age, and be cordially approved by the entire voting population of this District.

We will note a few items of his Congressional record, which, for the present, will suffice to show how far he is a true and faithful representative, and whether he did his duty as he was charged to do."

1st. He advocated and voted for a law in Congress to grant the right of suffrage and the right to hold office to the negro, in the District of Columbia, when he knew that the white voting population of the District voted unanimously against it.

2nd. He advocated and voted for a law that the right to vote and hold office should be exercised and enjoyed by the negroes in all the Territories of the United States.

3d. He voted against the admission of new States into the Union, because their constitutions, like all other State constitutions, confined the right to vote and to hold office to the white man, showing most conclusively by these three votes that Hon. T. A. Plants is in favor of negro suffrage and that, in his opinion this is not a white man's government.

4th. He advocated and voted to establish a "Bureau of Education," at a cost of five millions per annum. The design of this law was, in part, to educate, at the public expense, a lot of school masters and school-maids. It was a New England scheme to plunder and rob the Treasury.

5th. He voted to cut off the salary of one of our Foreign Ministers because he wrote a private letter in defense of the President, showing that there are more ways than one to punish a Johnson man for his private opinions, and

that Honorable T. A. Plants is the man to inflict such punishments.

6th. With a revenue of over two hundred millions above what is required, Hon. T. A. Plants advocates and votes for laws and measures to pile up the taxes by increasing the Tariff and Internal Revenue tax. Thirty-eight millions, all for the benefit of New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania coal and iron, at the expense of the producing classes of the Great West.

7th. He advocates and votes for a law, called the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," giving out of the taxes raised from white labor, here in the North, seven millions of dollars, per annum, to feed, clothe, house, transport and keep in idleness a large lot of Southern negroes and their new masters—the Bureau officers.

8th. And when President Johnson vetoes this unconstitutional and plundering measure, the Hon. T. A. Plants gnashes his teeth, makes threats and votes to over-ride the President's objections.

9th. Congress votes to raise the compensation of members to five thousand dollars per annum, and Hon. T. A. Plants steps up to the office and pockets about \$4,000 more than he agreed to take when he was elected.

10th. To make this go down with a certain class, whose votes are necessary to re-elect Plants, Congress, at the last hour in the session, and after all the interests of the negro are looked after and attended to, votes to give the soldier, who served in the field three years, the pitiful sum of one hundred dollars.

Plants gets \$5,000 for one year's and the soldier gets \$100 for three years' services.—This is what is called "a record that will stand the scrutiny of ages, and doing what he was charged to do."

11th. He advocated and voted for a law, called "The Civil Rights Bill," which over-rides all laws, customs, usages, &c., of every State and community making distinction on account of color—intending by this law to bring the African on a perfect equality with the whites.

12th. And when President Johnson vetoes this obnoxious measure, the Hon. T. A. Plants clenched his fist and "swore terribly" that he would and must have revenge.

Here are only twelve items out of about fifty showing what kind of a record the Hon. T. A. Plants made during the last session of Congress, and how well "it will stand the scrutiny of ages" we leave with the voter of the present age to scrutinize.

Freezing Congressmen.

The Hon. Benjamin Eggleston is reported by the Commercial's Washington correspondent that he will soon freeze over before his relative—Sands—should be removed from the Marshanship of Southern Ohio.

Stokes, a Radical Congressman, from Tennessee, declared that he would rather freeze than have the test oath repealed.

These are the kind of legislators who want the people to freeze to them. One thing is certain, they know how to freeze to increased salaries.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Plants, the Radical member from this District, who wants to be re-elected, froze to \$5,000—his pay for the next three months' session.

What They Mean.

In Vermont and Maine, the Republicans are overwhelmingly in the majority, and they do not hesitate to express their opinions for negro suffrage in plain and direct English. Thus, in Maine the Republican State Convention declares:

Resolved, That we hold that all men, without distinction of color or race, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights.

Vermont wheels into line in the following fashion:

Resolved, That we yet insist that every scheme of restoration is imperfect that is not based upon equal and exact justice to all, and the equal rights, personal, civil and political, of all loyal citizens, irrespective of color or race.

In other States, like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they resort to some indirection—cheating and lying about the matter; but they mean the same thing, and will ultimately, if successful, arrive at the same goal.

THE CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.—There is no doubt that this dreaded disease is prevailing in Cincinnati, and is daily increasing in virulence. On Saturday, twenty-four died, and since we understand through private sources that the number has greatly increased. In almost all cases the cause is traced to imprudence in eating.

Radicalism in New Orleans—What They Design.

That our reader may understand the spirit of the Radicals that was at the bottom of the late New Orleans riots, we give below some of the speeches made just previous to the outbreak. The crowd to which they were addressed was mostly composed of blacks. We copy from the New Orleans Commercial:

Hon. Michael Hann, the President, on taking the chair, spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although it is not my province to address you on this occasion, I can not resist the temptation to express to you my appreciation of the honor which I felt in being called to preside over this meeting. The days of the slave oligarchy, of Confederate provost-marshals, when colored men could not come together to deliberate over public affairs, has, thank God, ceased to exist. [Applause.]

As President Lincoln and the Union army were unable to restore the Union until the colored men came to their aid, so the Union men of this State feel that they can not maintain the principles of union of the States without the aid of patriotic colored men. [Applause.] I remember the day when the teacher of a colored school in this city was ruthlessly arrested, and died in prison, on a charge of being an Abolitionist; and every time I pass that old church where he used to teach, I feel that there are men still living who have the spirit that animated him. [Applause.] The cause which we are here to inaugurate in Louisiana is a great and holy cause, and the rebels are trembling in their shoes in consequence. They are realizing the fact that this is a country to be ruled by loyal men, both white and black. There was a time when the term "Abolitionist" was considered as a shame; but I stand before you to-night raised and educated as I have been in the South, and tell you that I glory in being an Abolitionist and a Radical. [Applause.] When I went to Washington last fall my Union friends in Louisiana did not come up to the mark of universal suffrage, but when I came back a few months later, the outrages which had been heaped upon them by the rebel Government here had brought them to the mark, and now no man can justly claim to be a Union man unless he favors universal suffrage. One of the greatest arguments used against the right of suffrage to the colored people, by the Copperheads in the North, is, that if you are allowed to vote you will be controlled by the planters and old slaveholders. [Cries of "never!"] I did not ask you that question, for I know you would not be controlled by them; as they failed in thinking you would fight for them, so they will fail in supposing you will vote for them. The question is not this alone, but whether you will be allowed to hold office as white men do. I say you are entitled to this right, and I would rather every office in the State was in the hands of colored men, than in the hands of unrepentant rebels. [Applause.] It is to you that the loyal men of the South must look, and when you separate to-night, make up your minds that from this day forward you are as good as any white man in the State. [Great Cheering.]

Colonel A. P. Field next addressed the meeting in substance as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: The war is over and yet we are now passing through the most trying ordeal of our country's history. This meeting is called to endorse the right of universal suffrage, to be extended by Congress to all who have been made citizens, and to endorse the reassembling of the Convention of 1864. Congress was not satisfied with the results accomplished by the Convention when it last assembled because it withheld from you the right of suffrage, and therefore it meets again, to conform to the wishes of Congress in that respect. The people here who may "accept the situation," have gone from one step to another, until at last they claim the right of being elected to the very offices they vacated when they commenced this war. But these men ought to tarry awhile at Jericho until their beards grow out. We want to do exactly what Tennessee has done. These men have no claim to rule you at all. They tell you even now, that they have done what they think is right, and would do it again if there was a chance. Why should not Louisiana, like North Carolina, and Tennessee and New York, allow suffrage to the colored people on the property basis? I say it should be done. But you must be patient and firm. The people will become better informed from time to time, and where you have now 5,000 white men in the city to advocate your rights for suffrage, you will soon have 20,000. You do not want to fight for it, but you will have it sooner or later. The Convention of 1864 assembled next Monday in this hall, and they will triumph without revolution. When they meet, that you have long expected will be given to you, and when you enjoy it, exercise it in a manner becoming free and loyal citizens of the United States. I say, in conclusion, let us join in three cheers for Governor Wells and the Convention of 1864! [Great cheering.]

Rufus Waples, Esq., next addressed the meeting:

It is truly rejoicing, after so long a period of inaction on the part of the Radicals, to meet you here so earnest and determined in the cause. I think we now can see the dawn of a better day in Louisiana. Our purpose in meeting is to consider the policy of Congress in relation to the Southern

States, and also the action of the Convention about to assemble. Wherein does the policy of Congress differ from the President's policy? It is this: Congress recognizes the right for the people, in their primitive capacity, in these States destroyed by the rebels, to make their own organic law, and submit it to Congress, and leave it for Congress to decide whether it be consistent with the organic law of the Republic. The President's policy seeks not to leave this matter to the people in their primitive capacity, but to ignore the questions of the war, and ignore the fact that the State organizations have been destroyed by eleven of the States who took up arms against the Government.

In other words, Congress holds that the States are now as they have been during the last four years, and that it requires those people to make their constitutions anew, before they can rejoin their proper relation. The President says all these States have a right to send their Senators and Representatives to Congress as before. If this were true they might have sent them during the war as well as now. The rebels claim in effect that there has been no war. But let them look around at the desolation they have caused, and they will see their mistake. All loyal men endorse the policy of Congress. It becomes the chivalrous men of the South, as they call themselves, to talk of the injustice administered to them by the Government of which they tried to destroy. If they do not like the Government, let them go to Brazil or Mexico. They say they were overpowered. Have they just found out that in this country the prime principle is that the majority shall rule? At the ballot-box in 1860, they found that the majority could rule, and then they take it into their heads that although the majority could out-vote them, that the minority could whip the majority. But I suppose their statement, which they have always made, that they would die in the last ditch, has come to pass. I suppose they are all dead now in the last ditch. Does that make them any better than the loyal black man who has fought for his country?

I say take the whole masses of the colored people of Louisiana, and they are better educated than the rebels are—not in Latin and Greek—but in politics, and that is the necessary education required by a voter. You have learned two important lessons, to hate slavery and to abhor treason. Moral voters are more needed by the Government now than intellectual voters. Congress and the Convention of 1864 both favor universal suffrage. We have now no Constitution in this State, and you are in your primitive capacity. Then you have already acquired the right of suffrage, you have not got to acquire it. But you are hindered in exercising it, and the object of the Convention is to remove those hindrances in conjunction with your friends at the North.

The speaker concluded by paying tribute to the efforts made by Sumner, Phillips and others at the North in the cause of universal suffrage, and assuring his audience that their efforts would not be in vain, and that the great object before them would soon be accomplished.

Where Political Intelligence Don't Reside and Where it Does, Radically Considered.

Some of the most prominent merchants and leading business men of New York City, and, who had supported Lincoln and the war, recently issued a call for a Union State Convention of persons favorable to the restoration policy of the President. Thereupon the Rochester Democrat, a leading Radical sheet, thus speaks of the signers of the call:

"They are politically insignificant, because with all their wealth, which is enormous, and their social culture, which is considerable, they are politically ignorant—the most ignorant class, we think, in the community." These Radicals seem to think to think a negro just from the plantation of "Old Massa" has as much political sense and can vote as intelligently as any first-class merchant or well-informed business man. Judge Chase as much as told the learned and intelligent audience he addressed at Dartmouth College, that the blacks of the South could cast as intelligent a ballot as any of his auditors. As they all run pretty much together, may be they have a proper appreciation of one another's political intelligence.

Circulate the Papers.

The Marion Democrat tells the following wholesome truth: "The only reason now why the Republicans maintain their power is because they circulate their papers in numbers greatly in excess of Democratic papers. The Republican press speaks to fifty voters where the Democratic press speaks to one. Hence—fifty lies are told to one truth; fifty fallacies are promulgated to one sound argument and fifty men are led astray by lies and sophistry where one is enlightened by truth and sound argument. Let every patriot subscribe for Democratic papers, and do all he can to increase their circulation. This is the first and indispensable condition to Democratic success."

A SINGULAR CASE.—The post-mortem examination of a little girl, aged seven years, who died in Bethlehem, Connecticut, revealed the fact that her death was caused by particles which had been bitten from her finger nails. They were swallowed, and, sticking into the sides of her stomach, caused ulceration and death ensued.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Bounty! Bounty!
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, &c., interested in the late war equalizing bounties, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to attend to that kind of business with dispatch and on reasonable terms.

Widows, Children or the Parents of Soldiers who died in service of disease or wounds contracted or received in line of duty, will receive the same amount as would have been paid the soldier himself had he served his full term of enlistment.
JAMES M. GAYLORD,
Claim Agent.

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At the old stand, in the three-story brick, nearly opposite the Post House.

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Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Soda, Spices, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Syrup, Cheese, Crackers, Raisins, Macaroni, Tobacco, Cigars, Biscuits, etc., etc.
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